

**A
PHRASE BOOK
IN
PADAM**

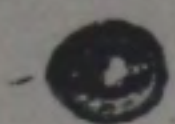
ADUK TAYENG

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PHRASE BOOK
IN
PADAM**

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Preface

The Padams, who are akin to the Minyongs, are an important group of the Adi tribe living in the East Siang and the Western part of the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. The Padam villages are mainly scattered between the rivers Siang and Sisiri (Sikang). Damro is the main village from where many Padams migrated and settled in different places. They practise Donyi-Polo (Sun-Moon) religion and their main festivals are Aran, Solung and Etor. Their women excel in weaving and make beautiful designs on cloth.

Like other Adi group, the padam language is agglutinative in structure. The verb do not denote number and person i.e. the same suffix is added for different number and person. Different aspects are indicated by adding different particles. The languages has close similarity with the languages of Pasi, Minyong, Simong and Pangi groups of the Adis with minor variation.

The book deals with the Padam language of the Siang District. I am indebted to Dr. P. C. Dutta, Director of Research, and Shri K. Das Gupta, Dy. Director (Phil) for processing and editing the material.

A. TAYENG.

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PHONOLOGY

The Padam sound system consists of the following :

A. CONSONANTS :

Velar	k	g	ng			
Palatal		j	ny			
dental-alveolar	t	d	n			
labial	p	b	m			
and	r	l	y	s		h

NOTE : In Padam language ng (r) occurs both finally and initially thus :

ngom	—rue
angong	—friend

B. VOWELS :

a	e	i	o	u
---	---	---	---	---

With the exception of 'o' all the vowels have the same quality as in Hindi. 'o' in most cases is as open as in English 'not.'

In addition, Padam possesses the central vowels e' and i' : e'me'—fire, eme-co-wife. bi—give, bi'—he

NOUN

NUMBER : Plurality is not strictly a grammatical feature of the Padam Language. When specifically intended the usual particle ki'dar, meaning "many" is suffixed.

ami	—man
ami ki'dar	—men
e'yok	—dao
e'yok-ki'dar	—daos
ko	—boy

ko ki'dar	—boys
eg	—pig
eg ki'dar	—pigs
goru	—cow
go-ru ki'dar	—cows
soben	—goat
soben ki'dar	—goats
pe'ttang	—bird
pe'ttang ki'dar	—birds
e'kum	—house
e'kum ki'dar	—houses
bi'r-me'	—sister
bi'r-me' ki'dar	—sisters
bi'ro	—brother
bi'ro ki'dar	—brothers
sibe	—monkey
sibe ki'dar	—monkeys
kan-dari	—cat
kan-dari ki'dar	—cats
e'ki	—dog
e'ki ki'dar	—dogs
ap-pun	—flower
appun ki'dar	—flowers
korong	—river
korong ki'dar	—rivers
dabu	—stone
dabu ki'dar	—stones

In specific quantification, however, the specific number or quantity is used generally with classificatory affixes and no plural suffix is added :

akon/atel	— one
annyi	—two
angum	—three
appi	—four
pil-ngo	—five
ak-ke	—six
ki'mi't	—seven
pi'nyi	—eight
konang	—nine

i'ying	—ten
i'ying anyi	—twenty
i'ying angum	—thirty
i'ying ap-pi	—forty
i'ying pil-ngo	—fifty
i'ying ak-ke	—sixty
i'ying ki'ni't	—seventy
i'ying pi'-nyi	—eighty
i'ying pi'-nyi	—eighty
i'ying konang	—ninety
li'ng-ko	—hundred

The number, however, is not directly linked to the object qualified but through some auxiliary 'classificatory particles.'

The classificatory particles indicate certain classes into which all objects are grouped and the numerals follow them. The numerals drop the first syllable when added to the particles, Thus :

dor is the classificatory particle for animals.

soben+dor+atel>soben dor-te'l —Goat animal one i.e. one goat.

soben+dor+annyi>soben dor-nyi —Goat animal two i.e. two goats.

bal for coins (rupees) etc.

abal+an-nyi>bal-nyi (Rupees two) —two rupees

abal+angum>balum (Rupees three) —three rupees

bor for fit things cloth, leaves etc.

e'ge'+abor+an nyi=e'ge' bor-ny) —two pieces of cloth.

(cloth pieces two)

e'k-kam+abor+angum=e'k-kam borum —three (pieces of) leaves.

(leaf piece three)

pi' for globular objects like pebbles, oranges, pots etc.

e'ili'ng pi'te'l —one pebble

hum-ti'rang pi'nyi —two oranges

pe'ki'ng pi'ngum —three pots

bi' for strings of beads

tadok+abi+ate'l>takok bi'te'l—One string of bead.

so for wood, bamboo, cane etc.

e'sing+asong+ate'l>e'sing sote'l—One piece of wood.

eng+asong+ate'l>eng ste'l—One bamboo.

e'song+asong+an-nyi>e'song sonnyi two canes.

No classificatory term is used for human beings : But both the terms for man and the numeral under-go abbreviation e.g.

midum or ami atel (mite'l)	—one man
midum or ami an-nyi(minyi)	—two men
midum or amri pil-ngo(mingo)	—five men
midum or ami ak-ke(mike)	—six men
midum or ami ki'nit	—seven men

GENDER :

Natural gender is indicated by suffixes. Generally, **bo** and **po** are the suffixes to denote the male and **ne'** the female. Thus noun drops its first syllable when take this suffix.

Generic name	Masculine	Feminine
e'ki (dog)	ki-bo	ki-ne'(bitch)
pe'rok (fowl)	rok-po (cock)	rok-ne' (hen)
eg (pig)	e'-bo	e'-ne' (sow)
soben (goat)	ben-bo (billy goat)	ben-ne' (she goat)
e'so (mithun)	so-bo (mithun bull)	so-ne' (mithun cow)

Note : Fuller expressions are e'ki kibo, eki kine'' pe'rok rok-po, pe'rok rok'ne and so on.

Note also the modification that takes place in the case of **eg** (Pig)

In case of human beings gender is denoted by different words.

abu (father)	—ane' (mother)
bi'ro (brother)	—bi m'e (sister)
abi'ng (elder brother)	—agu (elder sister)
ani' (younger brother)	—bi'r-me'ani'yang (younger sister)
apang (uncle)	—anyi (aunt)
aki' (maternal uncle)	—amo (aunt)

'o' indicates an offspring of animals and birds. When the animal/bird is specified this occurs as a suffix of the root word :

eg-yego	—yego (pigling)
pe'rok-rogo	—rogo (chicken)
e'so-so	—so (calf of mithun)
soben-beno	—beno (kid)

Case :

Grammatical relationship is expressed by means of a number of particles corresponding to case endings of traditional grammar.

In particular instances subject and object add the suffixes *e'* and *e'm* *resoectuvekt*.

lok is the instrumental suffix as expressed by 'with' in English.

<i>e'yok-lok</i>	—with a dao
<i>alak-lok</i>	—with the hand
<i>kolom-lok</i>	—with a pen
<i>ngo kolom lok at-do</i>	—I write with a pen
<i>l pen with write</i>	
<i>ngo asekk lok it-do</i>	—I beat with a stick
<i>I stick with beat</i>	

le'gape' is the purposive suffix as expressed by 'for' in English :

<i>ami de'lok le'gape'</i>	—for the man
<i>ami ki'dar le'gape'</i>	—for the men
<i>bi'k le'gape'</i>	—for him

lok is also the ablative suffix as expressed by 'from' in English.

<i>ami de'lok</i>	—from the man
<i>ngo shillong lok adung</i>	—I have come from Shillong
<i>ngo e'yokde'm ami</i>	—I took the dao from the
<i>I dao the man</i>	man.
<i>de'lok lato</i>	
<i>from took</i>	

Adi has different particles for indicating dissociation i.e. movement away from and the same level, up hill and down hill.

Suffixes are :

be'lok, lok, sok, te'lok, e'lok

<i>delhi be lok</i>	—from Delhi (fower level)
<i>as in, ngo delhi be'lok</i>	—I have come from Delhi
<i>sadung</i>	
<i>shillong lok</i>	—from Shillong

e'kum sok

—from the house

bi'e'kum sok ginyok-kai

—He ran away from the house

he house from ran away

china te'lok

—from China (upper level)

bi' china te'lok tok-dung

—He has come from China

bangladesh e'lok

—from Bangladesh (same level)

ngo bangladesh e'lok adung —I have come from Bangladesh

Suffixes for special types of locations are :

araso, luyuso, ampe'ngiso, rum-king so, te'yoso

bi' e'kum araso kadung —He is inside the house

he house inside is

ngok galuk de bakos araso —My coat is inside the box.

kadung

luyu-so —Nearby

bi' e'kum am-pe'ng-so kadung —He is near the house

he house nearby is

rum-ki'ng-so —Under

kitab de' tebul rum-ki' ng-so —The book is under the table

kadung

lo'pe' —Upto

ari'k de'lo-pe' —Up to the cultivation field

ngo ari'k de'lo-pe' gi'to —I went up to the cultivation field

te'yo —On

kitab de' tebul te'yo-so —The book is on the table

kadung.

Strictly speaking the associative as indicated by 'with' in English as in 'come with me' does not occur in Adi where instead the suffix **mi'n** is added to the verb root.

ngok-ki'ng a-mi'n-lang ka —Come with me

my come with

ngok-ki'ng do-min-ma-pe'ka —Do not eat with me

me eat with

The following sentences illustrates the use of various suffixes.

ngo katonke' le'gape' kolom ko —I brought a pen from Pasighat

pasighat-lok bom-bi-toku —for katon

dukan-de' sigre't kamang —There is no cigarette in the shop

shop cigarette no

ngo lonyi longum ko —I shall stay a few days at

I a few days

—pasighat

pasighat-lo duye

pasighat at stay

nok dukan-lo sigre't kaduni'a ? —Is there any cigarette in your
you shop cigarette is shop ?

ngolu kolom-lok an-na-do —We write with a pen

rum aralo alang-ka	—Come into the room
kitab de' tebul teyolo kadung	—The book is on the table
ngok-ki'ng domi'n lang-ka	—Eat with me
ngo shillong-lok adung	—I come from Shillong
ngo kotoki de'm be'dalo kapato	—I found the interpreter on the eay
ngoluki' e'nmi'n -lang-ka	—Go with us
pasighat lok-ke' mariyang	—Reached Mariyang from Pasighat
pi'to-ku	
dukan-lo	—At the shop
dukan-te'	—At the shop (up the hill)
dukan-be'	—At the shop (down the hill)

PRONOUN

Personal Pronouns

1st person	—ngo	—I	ngo-lu	—We
2nd person	—no	—you	no-lu	—You (pl)
3rd person	—bi'	—He	bu-lu	—They

Different from also used to indicate the location of the person or object referred to.

bi' te'lo kadung	—He is there (up the hill)
ngo bi'm kasaye	—I shall see him/her (up the hill)
bi' de'lo kadung	—He is there (at a little distance)
bi'm gok-lang-ka	—Call him (at a little distance)
be' be'lo kadung	—He is there (down the hill)
ngo bi'm katok-ye	—I shall see him/her (down the hill)

The different forms of the pronouns are given below :

Singular

ngo	—I
ngom	—Me
ngok-ke' le'gape'	—For me
ngok-ke-lok	—From me
ngok-ke'	—My
no	—You
nom	—You (obj)
nok-ke' le'gape'	—For you
nok-ke'	—Your
si	—This
e'	—That

Plural

ngolu'	—We
ngolum	—Us
ngolu-ke'legape'	—For us
ngolu-ke'lok	—From us
ngo lu-ke	—Our
nolu	—You(pl)
nolum	—You (pl. obj)
nolu-ke' le'gape'	—For you (pl)
nolu-ke'	—Your (pl)
sike'-si	—These
e'ke'-e'	—Those

bi	—He/she	bulu	—They
bi'm	—Him/her	bulum	—Them
bi'kke'	—His/her	bulu-ke	—Their
bi'k-ke' le'gape'	—For him/her		
bi'k-ke' kitap	—His/her book		

The Demonstrative pronoun is also placed after the noun.

si	—This
si-ko-si	—This boy
e'-ko-e'	—That boy
be'-ko-be'	—That boy (down the hill)
te'-ko-te'	—That boy (up the hill)

INTERROGATIVE

seko	—Who ?
i'ng-kue'm ?	—Which ?
i'ng-ko-lo ?	—Where ?
no i'ngko-ko mi'don ?	—What do you want ?
si i' ng-kue' ?	—What is this ?
de' i'ng-ku-e' ?	—What is that ?
seko-me ?	—Whom ?
seko-me no mi'dun ?	—Whom do you want ?
no i'ngko-lo gi'yen ?	—Where do you go ?

ADJECTIVE

The qualifying word may either follow or precede the object qualified.

kamo-na yō	—Dark night
dark night	
bot-te' na ko	—Big boy
big boy	
mik-ma-na ami	—Blind man
blind man	
opan-na ami	—Poor man
poor man	
yayina tale'ng	—Blue sky
blue sky	
tum-na ami	—Mad man
mad man	

ani'-na le'yuk	—New shoe
new shoe	
bodona an	—Long rope
long rope	
lobak-na ko	—Lazy boy
lazy boy	
guna asi	—Hot water
hot water	
sit-ya-na e'yap	—Open door
open door	

Classificatory terms are also added as in the case of noun.

e'so sote'	—Big mithum
eg yek-ra	—Big pig
The word itself is duplicated	
e'kum kum-ne'	—Big house
e'kum k-m-dong	—Long house
e'sing siyar	—Tall tree
asi sigu	—Hot water
asi siyan	—Cold water
e'yok yok-rat	—Sharp dao
ami mijing	—Old man

Different words are used in different contexts where English uses the same adjective.

Note the differences :

e'ge' yorana	—Black cloth
cloth black	
e'ki' king-ka	—Black dog
dog black	
goru ruka	—Black cow
cow black	
e're'na e'sing	—Dry fuel
pi'ti't-na e'ge'	—Dry cloth
am min-na	—Dry paddy
bal-di'ne' pun-do	—Silver is bright
silver bright	
ngar-go- longe'ko	—The day is bright
bright the day	
donyi-e' angun-do	—Sun is bright
sun bright	

longe' de' an-sing nako	—The day is cold
the day cold	
tapam-e' an-sing-do	—Ice is cold
ice cold	

Quantitative

anyong-ko	—Some
ngom al o anyong-ko	—Give me some salt
bi'lang-ka	
some give	
lonyi longum-ko	—Two three days i.e. some days
anyo-ngo-ko	—A little

The Comparative Degree is expressed by Yado which follows the adjective.

si e'kum—si e'm e'kum e'm bottle' yado	—This house is bigger than
this hous that house bigger than that house	
ote'm obang—me' bodong-yado	—Otem is taller than
	Obang

The Superlative Degree is expressed by 'Yalum-do':

obang takame'm bodong yalum-do	—Obang is the tallest
obang of all tallest	of all

VERB

The suffixes for the three broad divisions of time (i.e. present, past and future) are :

PRESENT : **dung** or **do** indicates present action with or without any reference to its completion.

ngo dodung	—I am eating
I eating	
ngo apim dodung	—I am eating rice
I rice eating	
ngo asi ti'dung	—I am drinking water
I water drinking	
ngo gi'dung	—I am going
I going	
ngolu apim dodo	—We eat rice
we rice eat	
ngo pe't tang-ko kado	—I see a bird
I bird see	

PAST : to or tuai indicates past action with or without any reference to its completion.

ngo apim do-to/do-tuai I rice eat	—I ate rice/have eaten rice
ngolu de'lo gi'-to we there went	—We went there
ngo e'yok de'm la-to I dao the took	—I took the dao
no ngom bi-to you me gave	—You gave me
ngo bi'm i'ng-ki'-to I him asked	—I asked him

FUTURE : ye indicates future action with or without any reference to its completion.

ngo api'm do-ye I rice eat	—I shall eat rice
bi a-ye he will come	—He will come
ngo e'yok de'm la-ye I dao take	—I shall take the dao
ngo bi'm biye I him shall give	—I shall give him
ngo bi'm i'ng-ki'-ye I him shall ask	—I shall ask him

INTERROGATIVE

The Interrogative suffix is 'n' or 'ni'-a yen, dun

no apim doton/dotoni'-a ? you food taken	—Have you taken food ?
no pe't-tang de'm ka-ton ? you bird the seen	—Have you seen the bird ?
no i' ng-ko-lo gi'yen ? you where go	—Where do you go ?
no i'ng-ko-ko tat'-dun ? you what hear	—What do you hear ?

NEGATIVE :

The general suffix for the negative is **mang** or **ma**. This is used in constructions relating to the present. **mo-to** for the past and **ma-ye** for the future.

ngo asi ti'-mang I water drink not	—I am not drinking water
---------------------------------------	--------------------------

ngo gi'-mang	—I am not going
I go not	
ngo duk-mang	—I am not running
I run not	
ngo shillong-lo gi'-mang	—I am not going to Shillong
I Shillong to go not	
ngo tal-li'ng-mang	—I do not like to hear
I hear not	
ngo tat-ken-mang	—I do not understand
I understand not	
ngo tat-ken mato	—I could not understand
I understand not	
ngo shillong-lo gi'-ma-to	—I have not gone to Shillong
I Shillong to gone not	
ngo gi'-ma-ye	—I shall not go
I go not	
ngo a-ma-ye	—I shall not come
I come not	

IMPERATIVE :

The suffix for the imperative is **lang-ka** and the negative imperative is **mape'-ka** or **ma** :

apim dolang-ka	—Eat rice
itanagar-lo gi'lang-ka	—Go to Itanagar
e'ge't ge'lang-ka	—Carry the load
load carry	
e'ge't ge'ma-pe'ka/ge'ma	—Do not carry the load
load carry not	
apim doma-peka/doma	—Do not eat rice
ka-ma-pe'ka	—Do not see
agom poma	—Do not speak
a-lang-ka	—Come
alat lang-ku-ka	—Come back
come ack	
alat-kuma-pe'ka	—Do not come back
come back not	

Pe' is for wishing, lang or request :

aipe'dulang-ka	—Stay well, wish you well
well stay	

no aipe gi'lang a
you well go

—Wish you happy journey

ayala ngom bilang-ka
please me give

—Please give me

ayala gi'lang-ka
please give

—Please go

ayala so a-lang-ka
please here come

—Please come here

ayala sim lalang-ka
please it take

—Please take it

do is the suffix for Present action :

ngo nom aro-do mi' do
I you believe do

—I believe you

ngo tat-ken-do
I understand

—I understand

ngo sim mi'-do
i it want

—I want it

li'ng is added for desire

ngo gi'li' ng-do
ngo pori-li'-do

—I want to go

—I want to read

min-su denotes reciprocal simultaneous action.

de'm-mi'n-suma-pe'ka

—Do not beat each other

pami'n-suma-pe'ka

—Do not cut each other

lumi'n momi'n-sump-pe'ka

—Do not quarrel

ju expresses hortative

do-la-ju

—Let us eat

gi'-la-ju

—Let us go

agom polaju

—Let us speak

ip-laju

—Let us sleep

do is inserted for probability :

no dolado

—You may eat

no lalado

—You may take

no gi'lado

—You may go

no ip-lado

—You may sleep

Doubtful probability takes yedi' and madi' the verb

ngo doyadi' domadi'

—I may eat (or) not.

ngo giyadi' gimadi

—I may go (or) not.

ngolu duyadi' dumadi'

—We may stay (or) not.

ngolu ka-yedi ka-madi

—We may see (or) not.

For movement up and down and on the same level, Adi uses different roots.

gi'-nam	— To go (general).
sa-nam	— To go up.
a-nam	— To come.
oi-nam	— To go down.
ngo adi de'lo sa-ye	— I shall go up to the hill.
ngo pasihat-lo tok-ye	— shall go down to Pasihat.
I Pasihat to go down	
or oi-ye	

Certain Verbs show different roots for specific actions involving different processes.

asi kil-lang-ka	— Boil Water.
rok-pi' ke'lang-ka	— Boil egg.
apim molang-ka	— Boil the rice.
apong ton-lang-ka	— Prepare Apong.
oying ke'lang-ka	— Prepare curry.

Use of different particles for different aspects.

(a) ka-nam	— To see
ka-yil-nam	— Show
ka-li'ng-nam	— Wish to see
ngo kang-ki'	— Let me see
(b) dak-nam	— To stand
dak-re'p-nam	— Stand up
dak-ya-nam	— Stand (for some time)
kaya nam	— Wait
dak-ri'k-su-nam	— Stand face to face
dak-yil-nam	— Show standing (in a drill).
(c) agom ponam	— Speak
pokan-lang-ka	— Inform
poyan-sulang ka	— Answer
(d) binam	— To give
bilang-ka	— Give (imperative)
bilik-nam or	— Send (articles)
me'li'k-nam	
(e) e'sing-de'm te'lang-ka	— Cut the tree
	(Hew)=To cut into pieces.
e'sing-de'm ol-mi'k-lang-ka	— Hew the wood into pieces.
tapa-de'm pami'k-lang-ka	— Cut the gourd into pieces.

(f) no i'ng-ko-la gi'yen ?	— Where do you go ?
no i'ng-ko-lok a-dun ?	— Where do you come from ?
ngolum ane' abue' school-lo	— Our parents do not send
me'lik-mang	us to school.
ka-pa-langka	— Find
ngo kolom de'm be'dang-lok	— I found the pen on the
ka-pa-la bom-to-ku	road and brought it.
ngo agome'm pojidung	— I know how to speak.
lalang-ka	— Take
langon-lang-ka	— Raise
ngo ager de'm i-yin-to	— I finished the work.
agom polang-ka	— Speak
posi-porum-lang-ka	— Whisper
ngil-lang-ka	— Laugh
ngil-yum-sulang-ka	— Smile
ngo dum-pong ki'dung	— I have headache
I head pain	
lak-suk su-lang-ka	— Wash hand

To eat and to come in English adds do+pe'

pori dope'	— To read
bi'm pori dope' polang-ka	— Tell him to read
him to eat tell	
bi'm a-do-pe' polang-ka	— Tell him to come

Existence and possession, expressed by the verb "to be" and "to have" in English, take **kadung**. The negative is **Kamang**.

baye de'lo am kadung	— There is paddy in the basket
ngo kolom kamang	— I have no pen
I pen no have	
ngo kolom-ko kadung	— I have a pen
I pen have	

ADVERBS

anpe'rung	— Quickly
e'te't e'te'-pe'	— Slowly
e'te't e'te't pe'	— Speak slowly
agom polang-ka	
so	— Here
te'lo	— There (up)
be'lo	— There (down)

delhi be'lo	— Down there in Delhi
supak	— Now
me'lo	— Yesterday
nyam-po	— Tomorrow
re	— Day after tomorrow
su / melam-lo	— Afterwards
su / melam-lo gi'ye	— Shall go afterwards
i'ng-ko-lo ?	— Where ?
i'ngko-lo no gi'yen ?	— Where do you go ?
e'di'lo ?	— When ?
e'di't-ko ?	— How much ?
le'ko-kom	— Again
le'ko-kom polang-ka	— Say again
le'ko-kom iki'-toku-ka	— Try again

The sense of very, much etc. is expressed by adding **ru**, **ya** to the adjective.

aido	— Good
ai-rudo	— Very good
ila-mang	— Difficult
ila-rumang	— Very difficult
ke'no-do	— Hungry
yagorupe' ke'nodo/	— Very hungry
ke'no-rudo	
opan runa-a mi	— Extremely poor man

ge' is first in order of precedence.

gi'lang-ka	— Go
gi'ge' lang-ka	— Go ahead (first)
ngo ang-ge'-to / apo-to	— I have come first

Time is expressed by prefixing **le'** to the numerals.

le'kon or akon	— Once
le'n-nyi'	— Twice
le'm-pi	— Four times

Note : the use of **ki'sape'**.

e'li'ng ki'sa-pe' tol-na	— As hard as stone
gaki'r ki'sape' yalun-na	— White as milk
milk like white	
ka-ma'pe', ma-mi'lo	— except, without.
asar kamape' tani-e' du-la-maye	— Man can not live without air

alo kamape ngolu du-la-maye — We cannot live without
salt without we cant live salt

Note : ka-ma-pe'

ka — Is
ma — Not

SENTENCES

Note these to get the formation of simple constructions.

donam—Eat ; ka-nam—See ; gi'nam—Go ; agom ponam—Speak.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) lang-ka | — For imperative |
| gi'lang-ka | — Go |
| ka lang-ka | — Look |
| dolang-ka | — Eat |
| polang-ka | — Tell |
| (b) mang | — For negative |
| gi'-mang-to | — Did not go |
| ka-pa-mato | — Did not find |
| doma-to | — Did not eat |
| (c) mang-ada | — For "not yet." |
| gi-mang-ada | — Has not yet gone |
| ka-mang-ada | — Has not yet seen |
| domang-ada | — Has not yet eaten |
| pomang-ada | — Has not said yet |
| (d) ma or mape'-ka | — For negative command etc. |
| gi'ma or gi'ma-pe'ka | — Do not go |
| ka-ma-pe'ka | — Do not see |
| doma-pe'ka | — Do not eat |
| agom-poma-pe'ka | — Do not speak |
| (e) li'-do | — For desire |
| gi'li'-do | — Wish to go |
| ka-li'-do | — Wish to see |
| doli'-do | — Wish to eat |
| agom-poli'-do | — Wish to speak |
| (f) ma-ye | — Future negative |
| gimaye | — Shall or will not go |
| kama-ye | — Shall or will not see |
| domaye | — Shall or will not eat |
| agom pomaye | — Shall or will not speak |

(g) ye	— For future
gi'ye	— Shall or will go
ka ye	— Shall or will see
doye	— Shall or will eat

Make sentences with the verbs given below.

re'nam	— Buy
ge'nam	— Carry
konam	— Sell
gok-nam	— Call
ip-nam	— Sleep

GREETING

Adi has no equivalent for such greetings as "good morning" or "Namaste." The expression "How are you"—KAPE NO AIDUN ? has however, gained popularity. For bidding good bye to a departing friend or guest however, they use aipe' gi'lang-ka-Happy journey (lit. go well).

Similarly :

aipe' du-lang-ka	— Wish you stay well.
well stay	
aido	— Thank you.
airudo	— Many thanks.

ON THE ROAD

ayala ngom be'dange'm kali'k langka	— Please show me the way
please me the road	show
be'dange'm ngo gi'me'm suto	— I have lost my way.
way I lost	
ngo nom be'dange'm kali'k-ye	— I shall show you the way
I you road show	
ngo be'dange'm ken-mang	— I do not know the way
I road know not	
ayala ngom de'lo gi'li'kkayi	— Please take me there
please me there shall take	
ngo nom de'lo gi'lik-ye	— I shall take you there
I you there shall take	
lak-bi'k dan de'lok gi'lang-ka	— Go to the right
right go	
lak-ke dan de'lok gi'lang-ka	— Go to the left

de'lo dolong ati kadun ?
there bridge is

e' . . . , kadung
yes is

be'dang de' be'tak-dun ?
road wide is

be'dang de' be'jok-dung
road narrow is

si mote'ng dun ?
it far is

ma, si yago'e' moteng-mang
no it very far not

no supak sim ka-dung ?
you now it see

e' . . , ngo ka-do

be'dang

be'dang ayir

be'dang rot-kon

e't-pang

e'lo de'lo

te'lo

be'lo

e'go

i'am

korong

rongo

gi'nam

sa-nam

tok-na, oyinam

te'lo, te'yolo

bor-tak

bodong

i'ng-ko be'dang lok ?

sok be'dang sok

si be'dahg si ger-na-ko

the road is zigzag

ka-nam

kayilnam

— Is there any bridge ?

— Yes , there is

— Is the road wide ?

— It is narrow

— Is it far ?

— No, it is not very far

— Do you see it now ?

— Yes, I do see

— Road, track

— Side road

— Cross roads

— Steep

— That, there

— Up there

— Down there

— Bridge (wooden)

— Bridge of cane or wire

— River

— Stream

— To go

— To go up hill

— To go down hill

— Up side

— Wide

— Long

— By wich road ?

— By this road.

— The road is zigzag

— See

— Show

GENERAL

no aidun ?
you well

ngo aidung
I well

— How are you ?

— I am well

nok ami'ne' i'ng-kue' ?
your name what

ngok ami'ne' taku
my name Taku

no i'ng-ko-lok adun ?
you where from come
ngo pasihat-lok a-dung
I Pasihat from come

ngo shillong-lo gi'ye
I Shillong to go

ngo aidung
I well

ngok ami'ne' taku
my name taku

ngo Pasihat-lok adung
I Pasihat ome from

ngo shillong-lo gi'ye
I Shillong to go

nok abue' tur-dun ?
your father living
e' , bi tur- dung
yes, he living

bi' i'ng-ko ager-ko idung ?
he what work does

bi dolung lok-ke' game'
he village of gaonbura

no ape don ?
you tired

ngo ape-mang
I tired not

abu

ane'

abi'ng

bi'r-me', abi'yang,

biro ani'yang

bi'r-me' ani'yang

milo

meng

ko

— What is your name ?

— My name is Taku

— Where do you come from ?

— I have come from Pasihat

— I am going to Shillong

— I am well

— My name is Taku

— I have come from Pasihat

— I am going to Shillong.

— Is your father living ?

— Yes, he is living.

— What is he ?

— He is the Gaonbura of the
village

— Are you treid ?

— I am not tired.

— Father

— Mother

— Elder brother

— Elder sister

— Younger brother

— Younger sister

— Husband

— Wife

— Boy

o
ome'
e'rang
angong
mirol

— Son, child
— Girl, daughter
— Family
— Friend
— Enemy

FOOD AND DRINK

ngo asi ti'-li'ng dung
I water thirsty
ngo ke'nodung
I hungry
ngo ke'norudung
I hungry very
ngo ke'nomang
I hungry not
ngo asi sikil mi'dung
I water hot want
ngo alo mi'dung
I salt want
ngo mi'mang
I want not
no apim doyen ?
you rice will take
ngo apim doyi'n-to
I meal finished
ngo doli'-mang
I eat not
no i'ng-ko-ko ngom biyen ?
you what me give
no biri ti'-dun ?
you biri smoke
e'.. ngo biri ti'-dung
yes, I biri smoke
no apim doton ?
you rice taken
apim dolaju
rice let us take
no eso adi'n dodun ?
you mithun meat eat
ngo do ma-ye
I will not-eat

— I am thirsty
— I am hungry
— I am very hungry
— I am not hungry
— I want hot water
— I want salt
— I do not want
— Will you take rice ?
— I finished my meal
— I do not wish to eat
— What will you give me ?
— Do you smoke biri ?
— Yes, I smoke biri
— Have you taken rice ?
— Let us take rice
— Do you eat meat of mithun ?
— I will not eat

no adi'ne'm mi'don ?
 you meat like
 ngo adi'ne'm mi'do
 I meat like
 apim dolang-ka
 rice eat

iki'to
 doki'to
 do-po-do
 donyi-do
 am-mo, am
 am-bi'n
 apim
 oying
 dot-ke
 alang
 e'ngo
 eg adi'n
 guna
 kuna
 sapa
 tapa
 bayom
 tum-pu-luk
 mi'r-si
 di-lap
 asi
 sikil
 siyan
 donam
 ti'nam

— Do you like meat ?
 — I like meat
 — Eat rice

— Tested
 — Eat taste
 — Delicious, tasteful
 — Untasteful
 — Paddy
 — Uncooked rice
 — Cooked rice
 — Vegetable
 — Food
 — Soup
 — Fish
 — Pork
 — Hot
 — Sour
 — Maize
 — Gourd
 — Brinjal
 — Tomato
 — Chilli
 — Onion
 — Water
 — Hot water
 — Cold water
 — To eat
 — To drink

WITH A PHYSICIAN

no aidun ?
 you well
 ngo aimang
 I well not
 ngo aki kinam kadung
 I stomach pain have

— Are you well ?
 — I am not well
 — I have stomach pain

sim kusere sim dolang-ka
this medicine take

bot-te'-pe' ngasang-lang-ka
deeply breathe

asi igana ti-lang-ka
water warm drink

luyulo gi-ma-pe'-ka
out donot go

no kusere doton ?
you medicine taken

ngo nom kusere biye
I you medicine will

ngo nom beji biye
I you injection shall give

peso-ma-pe'-ka

no aiyeku

you will get well

bi'm asipotal de'lo

him hospital

gi-ho-lang-ka

take to

ngo kidung

I ill

ngo ram-nam, kisang kadung

I fever have

— Take this medicine

— Breathe deeply

— Drink warm water

— Do not go out

— Did you take medicine ?

— I shall give you medicine

— I shall give you injection

— Do not worry

— You will get well

— Take him to the hospital

— I am ill

— I have fever

ki'nam	— Disease
kisang	— Fever
tabum ki'nam	— Pox
et-sang	— Dysentery
nap-pang	— Mouth
ayo	— Tongue
ayoat-ting	— Tip of tongue
amik	— Eye
rum-ki'ng nap-bel	— Lower lip
rubi'k	— Right ear
nyobung	— Nose
taye	— Stool

alak	— Hand
ale'	— Leg
ipang	— Tooth
asik/ayu	— Skin
dumi't	— Hair
dum-pong	— Head
lak-keng	— Finger
te'yong nap-bel	— Upper lip
nyorung	— Ear
rung-ke	— Left ear
e'si	— Urine

VISIT TO A VILLAGE

i'ng-ko-lo gam e'kume' ?

where gaonbura's house

ngo gam e'kume'm ka-pe'-

mi'dung

— Where is the Gaonbura's house ?

— I wish to see Gaonbura's house

- ngo dolong-de'm ka-pe' midung — I wish to see the bridge.
I bridge the to see wish
- ngo ka-li'-mang — I do not want to see
I see want not
- no ka-dun ? — Do you see ?
you see
- ngo dolung-de'm ka-li'-do — I like to see the village
I village the like to see
- kaju dolung-lo gi'm an-go-la-ju — Let us go round the village
let us village go round
- ngok-ki'ng ami'n ge'lang-ka — Come with me
me come with
- ngom lupo sulang-ka — Talk to me
me speak
- ngom office de'm ka-li'k- — Show me the office
lang-ka
- me office show
- tale'ng si silo dore'dung — The weather is fine today
weather today good
- ngo mibo-ko — I am a visitor
- ngo le'ko-kom a-yeku — I shall come again
I again come shall
- no gilado — You may go
- si i'ng-kue' ? — What is this ?
- bi' seko ? — Who is he ?
- bi' kotoki-ko — He is an interpreter
- no ngom mi'pangsudon ? — Do you remember me ?
- e'....,ngo mipangsudo — Yes, I remember
- bi' ngok angonge' — He is my friend
he my friend
- no ngom igul yedi ? — Will you help me ?
you me help shall
- dolung — Village
- dolung amie' — Villager
- mibo — Guest
- ami mini' — New comer
- e'kum — House
- dong-gong/kum-ri' — Adjacent house
- dar-ri'k e'kum — Opposite house

CRAFTS : WEAVING :

- no i'ng-ko e'ge'-ko sumdun ? — What are you weaving ?
you what cloth make
- ngo adi galuk ko sum-dung — I am weaving adi coat
I adi coat weaving

no e'ge' sum-li'-don ?

— Do you like weaving ?

you cloth-like to weave
e'

— Yes

si e'ge' si ai'-ru-na-ko
this cloth very good

— This cloth is very good

si' e'dit are' ?

— What is the price ?

this how much price

si-e'ge'-si bal-yi'nge'

— This cloth is ten rupees

e'di't e' ?

— How much ?

si'pyak

— Cotton

enno

— Yarn

kom-bol

— Rug

e'ge'

— Cloth

SHOPPING

si' e'di't are' ?

— What is the price ?

no sim koyen ?

— Will you sell it ?

you this will sell

ngo komaye

— I shall not sell

I sell not

ngo alo re'pe' a-dung

— I have come to buy salt

I salt to buy come

boje bi-ma-pe'ka

— Do not pay much

much give not

se'r ate'l-ko ki'to

— Weigh one seer

seer one weigh

re'nam

— To buy

konam

— To sell

re'pona

— Cheap

bal-te'l

— One rupee

re'lamana

— Costly

AGRICULTURE

nok ari'ke' i'ng-ko-lo ?

— Where is your cultivation
field ?

your jhum field where

ayokone' e'kum mok-nyo-lo

— Some are near the house

kadung

some house near is

ayokone' mote'-lo kadung

— Some are at a distance

some distance is

i'ng-ko-ko le'li'k ton ?	— What will you sow this year ?
ngo am-mo/am hit-ye	— I shall sow paddy
asi ari'k	— Wet rice cultivation
mopi' ari'k	— Jhum field
am am-sul	— Paddy plant
sapa pasul	— Maize plant
e'nge ngesul	— Arum plant
pakur	— Spade
e'gi'ng	— Axe
si-ne'	— Tree
appir	— Root
as ul, ai'r	— Plant
asik	— Bark
anne'	— Leaf
ri'k-man	— Garden
appun	— Flower
mo nam	— Jungle

AT SCHOOL

no iskul poridun ?	— Do you read in a school ?
you school read	
i'ng-ko kitab-lo no poridun ?	— What class do you read in ?
what book you read	
ngo kitab pil-ngo-lo poridung	— I read in class five.
nok pori ipe kue' e'dit-ko	— How many boys are
kadun ?	
your class boy how many have	there in your class ?
ngok pori ipe kue' i'ying ak-	
keko kadung	— There are sixty students in
my class by sixty have	my class.
no ong ko-e'm aipe' mi'don ?	— Do you like arithmetic ?
you arithmetic like	
ngo ong ko-e'm mola ru-mape'	— I find arithmetic very
mi'do	difficult
I arithmetic very difficult	
no ngok agome'm tal-ken-don ?	— Do you understand me ?
you me understand	
nok poname'm ngo tal-ken-do	— I understand what you say
your say I understand	
ngo adi agom poken-mang	— I cannot speak Adi language
I Adi language speak not	

THE USE OF SOME PARTICLES

ken-nam	—To know
ngo ken-do	—I know
ngo ken-mang	—I do not know
no tat-ken-don ?	—Do you understand ?
agom ponam	—To speak
agom polang-ka	—Speak
pokan lang-ka	—Explain, inform
bi'm pokan lang-ka	—Inform him
e'te'l-pe' agom polang-ka	—Speak slowly
le'kokom polang-kuka	—Speak again
aro agom polang-ka	—Speak the truth
ngo aipe' agom polado	—I can speak well
kaju agom polaju	—Let us speak
poyang sulang-ka	—Answer
anpe' poyan sulang-ka	—Answer quickly
tat-ken-nam	—To understand
no ngok agome'm tat-ken-don ?	—Do you understand me ?
ngo tat-ken-mang	—I do not understand
mi'-nam	—To want, to wish
no sekome' mi'-dun ?	—Whom do you want ?
ngo alo mi-dung	—I want salt
ngom biri bilang-ka	—Give me biri
ayala ngom bilang-ka	—Please give me
ngo mi'-dung	—I require
kolom-de'm ngom me'lik-bilang-ka	—Send me the pen
ka-nam	—To see
ka-lang-ka	—Look
ka-yil-langka	—Show
ka-pa-pa	—Found
a-nam	—To come
me'nape'/an-pe' alang-ka	—Come quickly
e'te't-pe' alang-ka	—Come slowly
alat lang-ku-ka	—Come back
alat kumape'ka	—Do not come back
ngom le'kope' alang-ka	—Come with me
pe'l-nam, bil-nam	—To turn
pel-lang-ka, bil-lang-ka	—Turn

mik-mue' pe'l-ri'k sulang-ka	— Turn face to face
dak-nam	— To stand
dak-re'p-lang-ka	— Stand up
dak-ma-pe'ka	— Do not stand
dak-yang/do-yang	— Wait
ngon anyong-ko doyang-lang-ka	— Wait a little for me
gi'nam	— To go
gi'lang-ka	— Go
gi'-ma-pe'ka	— Do not go
gi'-ge'-lang-ka	— Go ahead
sanam	— To go up
sa-lang-ka	— Go up
oyinam, tok-nam	— To go down
oyilangka, tok-lang-ka	— Go down

INTERROGATIVE

se'ko ?	— Who ?
bi' se'ko ?	— Who is he ?
i'ng-ko-lo ?	— Where ?
i'ng-ko-lo no gi'yen ?	— Where do you go ?
i'ng-ko-lo kotoki de' ?	— Where is the interpreter ?
i'ng-ko-lok-ke' ?	— Where from ?
e'di'lo ?	— When ?
no e'di-loat on ?	— When have you come ?
sekome' ?	— Whom ?
sekome' no mi'dun ?	— Whom do you what ?
i'ng-ko-ko ?	— What ?
i'ng-ko-ko no mi'dun ?	— What do you want ?
e' i'ng-ko-ko ?	— What is that ?
se'ko ke' ?	— Whose
si se'ko-ke' e'yok-e' ?	— Whose dao is this ?

TIME

silo	— Today
me'lo	— Yesterday
kon-no	— Day before yesterday
nyam-po	— Tomorrow

supak
 de'pe' idode'm
 longe'-ko
 longo-ko
 gonta ko
 longko longi
 lodi'ke'
 e'di't akunako ?
 nok-ke di'tak e' e'di'te' ?
 edi't longe'-ko ?
 e'di't polo-ko ?
 di'tak-ko ikai
 so di'tak so
 men-nyi'ng
 melam-lo
 melam-lo, yepe' nam-lo

— Now
 — Then
 — A day
 — Five days
 — One hour
 — A few days
 — Every day
 — How old ?
 — What is your age ?
 — How many days ?
 — How many months ?
 — One year ago
 — This year
 — Last year
 — Afterwards
 — Future

MISCELLANEOUS

le'gape'
 sok le'gape'
 de'lo-pe'
 si pe'tom
 sok te'yolokom
 si gor-do
 si loyido, adol-do
 si loyirudo, adolrudo
 e'di'lokom pesomape'-ka
 mar-ma-pe'ka
 de' ati' agom pe'nam kamang
 ngo toli'k-do
 nom ngo toli'k-mado
 no kape' mi'don ?
 nok mi'name' kape' mi'-don ?
 ngo pope' yanam kamang
 ngo ak-pe'nam kamang
 no be'rok dun ?
 ngo be'rokdung
 ngo de'm ipe' mi'dung
 ngo menadung

— Because
 — So (therefore)
 — Still
 — This much
 — Moreover
 — It is early
 — It is late
 — It is very late
 — Never mind
 — Do not get angry
 — That does not matter
 — I agree
 — I do not agree with you
 — What do you think ?
 — What is your opinion ?
 — I have nothing to say
 — I have no objection
 — Are you sure ?
 — I am sure
 — I am willing to do that
 — I am busy

ngo momamang
 si arodung
 anpe' ilang-ka
 kaju gi'laju
 kaju anyongko doyalaju
 mote'lo du-ma-pe'ka
 ayir-lo, mok-nyolo dulang-ka

— I am not busy
 — This is right
 — Hurry up (do quickly)
 — Let us go
 — Let us wait a little
 — Do not sit at a distance
 — Sit near

VOCABULARY

me'pak-kunam
 among de'm me'pak lang-ka
 te'yong
 te'yote' do-muk kadung
 lunam
 lumape'ka
 dum-pong dumi'
 dum-pong dumi'-do
 ale kido
 gor-ge'nam
 gi'-gor-ge'lang-ka
 toli'k-nam
 ngo to-li'k-do
 mar-nam
 bi' mar-dung
 mar-li'-nam
 mar-li'ng-ma-pe'-ka
 taruk
 lgul
 ngom igul-lang-ka
 asar
 asar kamape'
 de'lok-ke'
 sa-nam
 donyi-e' sang-kai
 e'puk
 i'ng-ki'nam
 momi'n-sunam
 lam-ku

— Abandon
 — Leave the place
 — Above
 — There is cloud above
 — Abuse
 — Do not abuse
 — Ache
 — Head aches
 — Leg pains
 — Advance
 — Go ahead
 — Agree
 — I agree
 — Angry
 — He is angry
 — Annoy
 — Do not annoy
 — Ant
 — Aid
 — Help me
 — Air
 — Without air
 — And
 — Arise
 — The sun has arisen
 — Arrow
 — Ask
 — Assault
 — Back

ati'mana	— Bad
susak, ape	— Basket (small)
monam-simon	— Beast
kam-po-na	— Beautiful
kam-po-na mime'	— Beautiful girl
tangut	— Bee
ile'n	— Begin
apong	— Beer
arope' mi'nam	— Believe
ngo arope' mi'do	— I believe
be'lo, rum-king	— Below
dukan-be'lo	— At the shop (below)
bot-te'-na	— Big
ko bot-te'-na	— Big boy
e'kum bot-te'-na	— Big house
ye-nam, ri'n-nam	— Bind
pettang	— Bird
re'k-nam	— Bite
yorang	— Black
mik-mang	— Blind
yaying	— Blue
ke'nam, ra-nam, kil-nam	— Boil
asi sikil kil-lang-ka	— Boil water
rok-pe'i ra-lang-ka	— Boil egg
i't yi	— Bow (n)
ko	— Boy
pit-ngo	— Brain
be'n-ke-nam	— Break (stone)
dir-nam	— Break (stick)
nga-nam	— Breathe
e'go	— Bridge (of wood)
i'am	— Bridge (hanging)
angun, yalun	— Bright
la-nam, bom-nam	— Bring
ngo bom-to	— I brought
bor-tak	— Broad
api'bodona	— Broad mind
be'dang bor-tak-na	— Broad road
abi'ng	— Brother (elder)
ani'	— Brother (younger)

monam	— Build
e'kum molang-ka	— Build the house
sobo, rubo	— Bull
rom-nam, ri'li'k	— Burn
re'-nam	— Buy
gok-nam	— Call
bi'm gok-lang-ka	— Call him
e'tti'ng	— Cake
goru-o	— Calf
e'song	— Cane
ge'nam, jo-nam	— Carry
ge'ma-pe'ka	— Do not carry
um-nam, gak-nam	— Catch
ami-de'm um-lang-ka	— Catch the man
be'rok-rupe'	— Certainly
re'pona	— Cheap
ugi'ng	— Chest
ko	— Child
de'-na	— Clean
de'-na e'kum	— Clean house
e'ge'	— Cloth
do-muk	— Cloud
sa-nam, ge-nam	— Climb
si-ne'-de'm geng-ki'-lang-ka	— Climb the tree
galuk	— Coat
rok-po	— Cock
an sing	— Cold
asi an-si-na	— Cold water
silo an-si-do	— Today is cold
a-nam	— Come
alat sulangsuka	— Come back
lang-kum sunam	— Collect
si-pyak	— Cotton
among	— Country
rune'	— Cow
kab-nam	— Cry
panam	— Cut
sine' palang-ka	— Cut tree
kamo	— Dark

ruruk-na yo	— Dark right
ipak siyak	— Damage
ipak siyak mape'ka	— Do not damage
e'yok	— Dao
longe'	— Day
rube	— Deaf
mi'ng-ke'ng	— Defend
oyi	— Descend
oyi-lang-ka	— Go down
si'-dum	— Deer
sinam	— Die
ilamanam	— Difficult
ila-ru-manam	— Very difficult
ngitom tat-mana	— Disobey
inam	— Do
e'yap	— Door
pi'ti'l, e're'ng	— Dry
e'si'ng e're'na	— Dry fuel
gom-mang	— Dumb
nyorung	— Ear
rubi'k	— Right ear
rung-ke	— Left ear
among	— Earth
donyi' sang-go	— East
donam	— Eat
sita	— Elephant
mirol	— Enemy
a-nam	— Enter
pi'r-te'k ara-lo a lang ka	— Come into the room
amik	— Eye
ai-pak-do	— Exact (right)
mi'-li'k, mi'-nam	— Expect
ngo mi'li'k-do, mi'-nam-do	— I hope
mik-mo	— Face
ole't	— Fall
pe'dong dodi'ng	— Rain fall
agom me'nam	— False, lie
e'kum e'rang	— Family
mote'ng	— Far

e'mote'do	— This is far
gina, nge'l-na	— Fat
abu	— Father
pe'so	— Fear
ngo pe'sodung	— I am afraid
lak-keng	— Finger
ka-panam	— Find
e'me'	— Fire
e'ngo	— Fish
yop-nam	— Fly
pe'ttange' yop-do	— The bird flies
pumu	— Flood
appun	— Flower
mibo	— Foreign
mibo ami	— Foreigner
mo nam	— Forest
angong	— Friend
aye	— Fruit
e'sing	— Fuel
mime'ko	— Girl
binam	— Give
bi'm bitoka	— Give him
asengnam	— Glad
ngo asedo	— I am glad
soben	— Goat
donyip oo/uyu	— God (sun-moon), spirit
ayina	— Good
ayiru-do	— Very good
gi'nam	— Go
kum-sung	— Granary
abubuku	— Grandfather
yaying	— Green
abbuk	— Gun
do-nam/du-nam	— Halt (stop)
alak	— Hand
dumi't	— Hair

bi'
 dum-pong
 tat-nam
 no tat-ton ?
 ngom tat-potola
 e'me' me'rom
 te'be'k
 igul
 ngom igulg-lan-ka
 so
 so a-toka
 me'sup-nam
 pyonade' duk-nyok kaku
 adi, di'te'
 mi'-li'k-nam
 e'kum
 kape'
 no kape' aidun ?
 longe' e'di't-ko ?
 e'di't longe'ko ?
 ke'no
 ngo ke'nodung
 milo
 ngo
 kinam
 ngo kidung
 i'pe'ru-nam-duko
 luposupe'ru-namka
 pokan-binam
 bim pokan-bitoka
 aralo
 tomnam
 yok-di'n
 ke'bang
 game' pit-yange'm luyindo

 yop-nam, ti'k-nam
 supak-pak

— He
 — Head
 — Hear
 — Did you hear ?
 — Listen to me
 — Hearth
 — Heavy
 — Help
 — Help me
 — Here
 — Come here
 — Hide
 — The thief fled
 — Hill
 — Hope
 — House
 — How
 — How are you ?
 — How long ?
 — How many days ?
 — Hungry
 — I am hungry
 — Husband
 — I
 — Ill
 — I am ill
 — Important
 — Important talk
 — Inform
 — Inform him
 — Into
 — Invite (call)
 — Iron
 — Judge
 — Gaonbura village council
 settles the dispute
 — Jump
 — Just now

me'sinam	— Keep
kitab-de'm me'sito	— Keep the book
tunam	— Kick
bal-de'm tuon-to	— Kick the ball up
pe't-nam	— Kill
abbuk-lok ap-pe't-do	— Kills with gun
e'yok-lok pape't-do	— Kills with dao
bang gen-lok it-pe't-do	— Kills with stick
ayanam	— Kind
ayanam ko-ko	— Kind boy
yok-sik	— Knife
ken-nam	— Know
ngo ken-do	— I know
po-ying, patang	— Lake (pond)
barok	— Ladder
adol, loying	— Late
supak adol au-do	— It is too late
re'gum	— Latrine
lobak	— Lazy
nyil-nam	— Laugh
nyil-mape'ka	— Don't laugh
anne'	— Leaf
ale'	— Leg
ken-kai-sunam	— Learn
ngo adi agom ken-kai-sudung	— I learn Adi language
ke't-nam	— Lie (position)
ke't-ma-pe'ka	— Don't lie
mi'-nam	— Like
ngo cigaratte-e'm aipe' mi'-do	— I like cigaratte
du-nam	— Live
ngo yi-be'lo dudug	— I live at plain
e get, serang	— Luggage (Load)
e'ge t, serang-de'm ge'toka	— Carry the luggage
e'ge't, serang ate'l-ko	— One load
ayang	— Love
ngo nom ayadung	— I love you
monam, pi'nam	— Make (prepare)
e'kum motoka	— Make house
apong ton-toka	— Make apong
eying ke'-toka	— Make curry

ami	— Man
boje	— Many
mime' la-nam	— Marry (girl take)
mime' la-mape'ka	— Do not marry
ke't-ke'ng	— Mat
me'nyot	— Match
me'nyot de'm panyot-toka	— Light the match
adi'n	— Meat
e'so	— Mithun
abal	— Money
bal-te'l-ko	— One rupee
ro	— Morning
polo	— Moon
taru sunggu	— Mosquito
kap-nam	— Mourn (cry)
nappang	— Mouth
ke'bung	— Mouse
suyung	— Mud
mokana	— Murderer
ngok-ke'	— My
ami'n	— Name
le'yin/lak-yin	— Nail
mok-nyo, am-pe'ng	— Near
e'kum mok-nyolo	— Near the house
ali'ng	— Neck
esap	— Net
ani'	— New
yo	— Night
li'nggi'ng	— North
nyobung	— Nose
mang	— Not
domape'ka	— Don't eat
supak	— Now
agom tat-nam	— Obey
ngo agom tat-dung	— I obey
mijing, e'jo	— Old (of man)
atel	— One
di'dlap	— Onion
pe'tom	— Only

iya	— Open
e'yap-de'm iyato	— Open the door
e'yap de'm iyama	— Don't open the door
mi'ng-ki'-nam	— Opinion (suggestion)
umti'rang	— Orange
luki'k	— Order
luyu	— Outside
e'kum luyu	— Outside the house
molok ami	— Outsider
am, ammo	— Paddy
kinam	— Pain (body)
mi'r-si	— Pepper (chilli)
eg	— Pig
silum	— Pipe (smoking)
among	— Place
yibe'	— Plain
asul	— Plant
amsul	— Paddy plant
pasul	— Maize plant
ngesul	— Arum plant
e'kung	— Plate
iman	— Play
ayala	— Please (kindly)
algi't-nam	— Plough
opan	— Poor
bi' opan amko	— He is a poor man
eg adi'n	— Pork
e'ge't ge'na	— Porter
toli'k, pi'li'k	— Pour
asi pi'li'k-to	— Pour water
pesunam	— Promise
ngo pesudung	— I promise
mi'te'sunam	— Proud
ko-de' mi'te'sunako	— Proud boy
ingenam	— Punishment
re'nam	— Purchase
re'mape'ka	— Don't purchase

lumi'n momin	— Quarrel
lumi'nsuna, momi'nsuna ami	— Quarrelsome man
lumi'n sunamde' ayimang	— Don't quarrel each other
me'nape'	— Quickly
asope'	— Quietly (slowly)
pe'dong	— Rain
pe'dong onam	— Rain fall
pi'-nam	— Reach
ngo pasighat pi'-to	— I reached Pasighat
porinam	— Read
yali'ng	— Red
yali'na e'ge'	— Red cloth
mi'pang sunam	— Remember
no mi'pang sudon ?	— Do you remember ?
duno	— Rest
duno-to	— Take rest
duno mape'ka	— Don't take rest
a-latlan-kuka	— Return (come back)
dobi'n	— Rice
mire'm	— Rich
korong	— River
be'dang	— Road
be'dum	— Cross road
e'kap	— Roof
kom-bol	— Rug
duk-nam	— Run
donyilo duk-mape'ka	— Don't run in the sun
bu-li'ng	— Sad
ngo bu-li'dung	— I am sad
alo	— Salt
ponam	— Say
ngom polang-ka	— Speak to me
e'te't-pe' polang-ka	— Speak slowly
kaju polape'	— Let us speak
poyan-sutoka	— Answer
pokan-to	— Inform
ka-nam	— See
ka-yilto	— Show
kangal-to	— Show (which is better)

ka-panam	— Found
ka-pa-mato	— Did not find
kaju ka-laju	— Let us see
am-li/giri ali	— Seedlings of paddy/gourd
konam	— Sell
ngo komaye	— I shall not sell
ager iyana	— Servant
rat-na	— Sharp
e'yok de' rat-nako	— The dao is sharp
ikap	— Shut
e'yap-de'm ikap-toka	— Shut the door
bal-di'n	— Silver
du-to	— Sit
bi'r-me'	— Sister
birme' abi'yang	— Elder sister
bi'r-me ani'yang	— Younger sister
asik, ayo	— Skin
tale'ng	— Sky
tale'ng telo	— In the sky
ip-nam	— Sleep
ip-mape'ka	— Don't sleep
no ip-yen ?	— Shall you sleep ?
e'te't-pe'	— Slowly
ame	— Small
ko amena	— Small boy
asek amena	— Small stick
yok-mo	— Smith
tabi'	— Snake
tapam	— Snow
le'gape'	— So (for that)
o	— Son (child)
miri	— Song
ime'm	— Sorry
ngo ime'mto	— I was sorry
sok-ko	— South
dak-re'p	— Stand
dak-re'p-to	— Stand up
dak-da-suto	— Stand (on some thing)
takar	— Star
bang-gen	— Stick

aki	— Stomach
dabu, eli'ng	— Stone
do-ying	— Story
um-keng	— Stool
korong rongo	— Stream
tol-na/ral-na	— Strong
donyi	— Sun
do-nyi sa-nam	— Sun-rise
ti'-na	— Sweet
la-nam	— Take
kolom-de'm la-to	— Take the pen
luposunam	— Talk
e'sing bodona	— Tall tree
sang	— Tea
si	— This
si aido	— This is good
sike'si	— Those
e'	— That
buluke'	— Their
bulu	— They
pyona	— Thief
mi'-nam	— Think
simyo	— Tiger
apekai	— Tired
ngo apekai	— I am tired
nyam-po	— Tomorrow
nap-pang ayo	— Tongue
ipang	— Tooth
e'sing	— Tree
ke'bang	— Trial
e'bin	— Trouble
no e'binko kadung	— I am in trouble
iki'-irung	— Try (work)
sati	— Umbrella
apang	— Uncle
tat-ken	— Understand
ngo tat-ken-do	— I understand

no tat-ken don ?	— Do you understand ?
tat-ken-don ?	— Understand or not ?
esi	— Urine
ngolum	— Us
are' kana	— Valuable
yagoru-pe'	— Very
yagorupe' aido	— Very good
yagoru-pe'ke'nodo	— Very hungry
dolung	— Village
dolung ami ki'dar	— Villagers
gi'la ka-nam	— Visit (see)
abat bat-nam	— Vomit
kayang	— Wait
mi'li' nam	— Want (wish)
ngo mi'li'do	— I want
inyok	— Waste
inyok-ma-pe'ka	— Don't waste
asi	— Water
e'pum, gi'ri	— Water container of gourd
du-pu, sidung	— Water container of bamboo
ngolu	— We
e'ge'sum-nam	— Weave (cloth make)
ugi'ng	— West
i'ngkoko ?	— What ?
si i'ng-ko-ko ?	— What is this ?
e'di'lo ?	— When ?
no e'di'lo a-to-kune' ?	— When did you come ?
seko ?	— Who ?
bi' seko ?	— Who is he ?
seko ke' ?	— Whose ?
seko ke' kitabe' ?	— Whose book ?
i'ng-kolo ?	— Where ?
ingkolokke' ?	— Where from ?
i'ng-ko ?	— Which ?
i'ng-ko kitabe' ?	— Which book ?
mime', meng	— Wife
yalun, yasing	— White
kape'da ?	— Why ?
asar	— Wind

mi'li'k	— Wish
apong	— Country liquor
ager	— Work
ngo ager idung	— I am working
ager ina	— Worker
at-nam	— Write
ime'm	— Wrong
si imeim-do	— This is wrong
e'	— Yes
me'lo	— Yesterday
no	— You
di'tak	— Year
di'tak-ko	— A year
dak-nyiko	— Two years
sim di'tak sim	— This year
me'n-nying-ke' ditak	— Last year
ke'rayape	— In past time
lun-nying	— Next year
lope' supak-pe'	— Yet
yame	— Young
ge'r-na	— Zigzag
be'dang ge'r-na	— Zigzag road
akon	— One
annyi	— Two
angum	— Three
appi	— Four
pil-ngo	— Five
akke	— Six
ki'ni't	— Seven
pinyi	— Eight
konang	— Nine
i'ying	— Ten
i'ying kol akon	— Eleven
i'ying an-nyi'	— Twenty
i'ning pil-no	— Fifty
li'ng-ko	— Hundred

MONTHS APPROXIMATE

galling	— April
kijir	— May

lobo
yilo
tanno
yio
yite
disang
terem
bising
gitmur
kombong

— June
— July
— August
— September
— October
— November
— December
— January
— February
— March

The End.

— One
— Two
— Three
— Four
— Five
— Six
— Seven
— Eight
— Nine
— Ten
— Eleven
— Twelve
— Thirteen
— Fourteen
— Fifteen
— Sixteen
— Seventeen
— Eighteen
— Nineteen
— Twenty
— Twenty-one
— Twenty-two
— Twenty-three
— Twenty-four
— Twenty-five
— Twenty-six
— Twenty-seven
— Twenty-eight
— Twenty-nine
— Thirty
— Thirty-one
— Thirty-two
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— Thirty-four
— Thirty-five
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— Thirty-seven
— Thirty-eight
— Thirty-nine
— Forty
— Forty-one
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— Fifty-nine
— Sixty
— Sixty-one
— Sixty-two
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— Sixty-eight
— Sixty-nine
— Seventy
— Seventy-one
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— Seventy-eight
— Seventy-nine
— Eighty
— Eighty-one
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— Eighty-seven
— Eighty-eight
— Eighty-nine
— Ninety
— Ninety-one
— Ninety-two
— Ninety-three
— Ninety-four
— Ninety-five
— Ninety-six
— Ninety-seven
— Ninety-eight
— Ninety-nine
— One hundred

